

For "running-in" testing wheel alignment only

M.M.M.

Head Office, Tel. 12888
Opp. Ramat Gan Stadium
Haifa, Tel. 1155
Opp. Car License Office
Jerusalem, Tel. 5883
Merkas Mishari

The Weather

	A	B	C
Jerusalem	24-30	27-34	24-30
Tel Aviv	24-30	27-34	24-30
Haifa	24-30	27-34	24-30
Tel Aviv Port	24-30	27-34	24-30
Beersheva	24-30	27-34	24-30
Jerusalem	24-30	27-34	24-30
Beersheva	24-30	27-34	24-30
Haifa	24-30	27-34	24-30
Tel Aviv	24-30	27-34	24-30

Humidity at 5 p.m. on Tuesday: 75-85%
Today's temperature forecast:

ARRIVALS

Mr. Meir de Shalit, Director of the Government Tourist Corporation, from the U.S., where he participated in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Organization for Governmental Tourism.

Mr. Pinhas Ben-Zion, Minister of Health, from the U.S. and Canada, after participating in the convention of the International Union of Local Authorities and attending for the Histadrut Appeal.

Mrs. Sarah Horvitz, widow of the late Chief Rabbi, from a visit to Canada, the U.S., and England.

Dr. Hassan Weiss, Director of the Jewish Agency, from a trip to the Philippines, Thailand and Burma, on a mission for the FAO.

Bentov Moves in Electric Co. Slow-Down on Strikers' Behalf

Jerusalem Post Reporters

TEL AVIV. — Development Minister Mordecai Bentov yesterday intervened on behalf of the strikers in the labour dispute which has led to a go-slow strike by some 800 Electric Company employees.

As Minister of Development, Mr. Bentov is responsible for the Electric Company.

In a letter sent yesterday to Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker — which was subsequently released to the press by the Development Ministry spokesman — Mr. Bentov put himself on the side of the "action committee" among the staff, who have led the strike. He said that the committee evolved because there is no other body which can claim to speak or act on behalf of the Company's personnel.

Histadrut Responsibility

His letter, Mr. Bentov said, was in refusing to deal with the committee, would have to assume full responsibility for any disruption of electric services which might ensue.

Expressing his grave concern over recent worsening of labour relations between the Company and a "good many of its workers," a development which found expression in the activities of the "action committee," Mr. Bentov asserts that no actual wage negotiations can begin with the Company Management so long as the "formal representation" of the staff — the recognized Workers Committee — is incapable of speaking on behalf of all the workers.

Mr. Bentov had given instructions to the management to reach work agreements with the "greatest dispatch." But the Company finds itself in a helpless situation since the "Histadrut" is incapable of maintaining its authority over the workers.

Mr. Bentov's letter also declined to comment on Mr. Bentov's letter and said that he would react at a later stage. However, Mr. Bentov's action an "unwarranted and grave intervention in trade union affairs for political purposes."

Efforts to Avert Engineers' Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporters

TEL AVIV. — Top Histadrut leaders made a last-minute effort last night to dissuade the Engineers' Union from joining the general strike of physicians set for Thursday next. The meeting was conducted in what was officially described as a "cordial atmosphere" and lasted 2½ hours at the office of Histadrut Secretary-General, Mr. Aharon Becker, whose initiative it was called.

It was agreed that the head of the Histadrut Professional Employees Department, Mr. Ze'ev Haring, continue the talks with the Union leaders on Sunday evening.

It was also decided to revive the defunct committee representing agencies employing engineers which will conduct the negotiations over the engineers' wage claims.

In settling for this, the Histadrut dropped its earlier demand that the engineers submit their claims to a fact-finding commission.

The Histadrut heads assured the engineers that the labour federation would support the wage differential set by the Engineers' Union committee which investigated the engineers' claim that the wage gap had shrunk. Its conclusions would be ready as soon as possible, it was promised.

Prof. Joseph Lachmann

The teachers and students of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School deeply regret to announce the passing away of

Prof. Joseph Lachmann

Clinical Associate Professor of Otorhinolaryngology

The funeral will take place on Friday, June 20, at 1.30 p.m., from Beilinson Hospital.

We announce the death on June 20, 1961, after a short illness, of our beloved husband, father, father-in-law, grandfather, brother, uncle

Prof. Joseph Lachmann

at the age of 78.

The funeral cortege will leave from the Beilinson Hospital, today, Friday, June 20, 1961, at 1.30 p.m., for the Kiryat Shalom Cemetery.

Valerie Lachmann
Elton Roth and Joseph Davis and children
Prof. and Mrs. Andre de Vries and children
Yitzhak Kohn and Family
Prof. Dr. Avigdor and Family
Lachmann and Aharon Family

Please obtain from condolence visits

Liberals for Electoral Reform But Not Constituency System

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Liberal Party Central Committee last night decided to incorporate opposition to constituency elections in its election platform. The Committee decided that the Party "favours electoral reform but not the constituency system."

The decision was accepted by a large majority, thereby jettisoning the support for electoral reform advocated by the General Zionists who merged with the Progressives some three months ago to form the Liberal Party.

It is understood that many former General Zionists found themselves in opposing camps; thus Mr. Yosef Sapir, M.K., supported the Progressive stand with Mr. Yosef Serlin, M.K., in the minority, remaining faithful to the old General Zionist policy.

The committee also approved a motion favouring

Allon Returning For Ahdut Campaign

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Ahdut Ha'avoda leader Yigal Allon, number two candidate on his party's Knesset list, is to return from England to take an active part in the election campaign.

By polling day, he is scheduled to attend some 100 Ahdut Ha'avoda election meetings. Mr. Allon attended his party's pre-election convention in Haifa, earlier this month but had to go back to Oxford to wind up his studies there.

While there was in the past a good deal of opposition to the introduction of the straight constituency system as practised in England even within Mapai, there is now general agreement that some modifications must be introduced to encourage splinter groups to use their influence within larger party frameworks and not appear as separate lists. The move taken by the Liberal Party indicates that serious efforts may be made in the next Knesset to work out a system suited to Israel's geographical and sociological conditions.

Wizo Re-affirms Non-Party Status

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The World Zionist Executive yesterday approved an official proclamation of the Executive of the World Zionist Federation re-affirming the non-party character of the organization.

The statement, which is being published as a paid advertisement in the press, stresses that Wizo members who in the past or present appear on party lists either in Knesset or municipal elections do so strictly in their personal capacity and not as representatives of Wizo.

Histadrut to Back C-O-L Increase

TEL AVIV. — Histadrut Secretary-General Aharon Becker yesterday served notice that the Histadrut will see to it that an additional cost of living allowance be paid in July.

He said this at a special meeting of the Histadrut Central Committee which met at the Ministry of Finance and Commerce to discuss the rising cost of living.

Both Mr. Farkas and Mr. Sapir declared that extra indirect taxes had to be imposed at the beginning of the year to meet higher welfare expenditure and provide for personal tax relief. They feared that the extra burden on the economy added as a result of the wage demands of the physicians, engineers and high school teachers and the cost of additional housing for new immigrants would cause serious damage.

Mr. Sapir blamed current economic instability on wage rises, both past and future.

Togo Finance Min. Here for Fortnight

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Togo Minister of Finance and Economy, M. Hespice Coco, arrived here last night for a fortnight's visit. He was accompanied by the Director-General of his Ministry.

He was greeted at the airport on behalf of the Government by the Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal.

Laotian Leader Confers with Rusk

WASHINGTON (AP). — General Phoumi Nosavan, strong man of the pro-Western Royal Laotian Government, conferred yesterday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and also with high defence officials on plans to establish a new coalition government which would not recognize the protection of any military alliance such as

Laotian Leader Confers with Rusk

WASHINGTON (AP). — General Phoumi Nosavan, strong man of the pro-Western Royal Laotian Government, conferred yesterday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and also with high defence officials on plans to establish a new coalition government which would not recognize the protection of any military alliance such as

Laotian Leader Confers with Rusk

WASHINGTON (AP). — General Phoumi Nosavan, strong man of the pro-Western Royal Laotian Government, conferred yesterday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and also with high defence officials on plans to establish a new coalition government which would not recognize the protection of any military alliance such as

Invalid Striker Rejects B-G's Offer

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on Wednesday received Mr. Amnon Twili, who has been holding a week-long sit-down strike in front of the Prime Minister's home in Tel Aviv, for a two-hour talk on his demands.

Twili, who suffers from paralysis of both legs and one arm, is demanding that his state of invalidity be recognized as having been due to his army service, and that the assistance he now gets be fully recognized and not paid voluntarily by the Ministry, this week appealed to the Supreme Court against the adverse ruling of the Army Invalids' Appeals Committee.



The 18-Metre high-tension electric pylon, that has for years been a traffic block at the junction of Halevi, Carlebach, Hamaasim, Ibn Gabirol and Marmorek streets in Tel Aviv, shown being removed yesterday.

Tel Aviv Landmark Falls Victim to March of Progress

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — This city's worst traffic obstruction, the high tension electric pylon at the junction of the Yehuda Halevi, Carlebach, Hamaasim, Ibn Gabirol and Marmorek streets, was removed yesterday morning, as veteran Tel Avivian onlookers reminisced about the times since it was put up there a quarter of a century ago.

While drivers were delighted at the comparatively smooth flow of traffic at the crossing after 10 a.m. yesterday, the electric corporation foreman in charge carried out his job with mixed feelings. He is 39-year-old Mr. Menahem Ben-Guri — the very foreman who put up the pylon in 1935.

"Naturally, I didn't have the same feeling for this pylon as for a living thing, but yet," he said, "I recalled that this part of Tel Aviv was 'nothing but sand and citrus groves at the time. No car could have passed by here then, and no one could have imagined the traffic bottlenecks of today.'"

At the time, the 12-metre high pylon was put up by a dozen men working by hand with 'folgers' — wooden supports tied by ropes — while yesterday it was slowly lowered by a crane on a heavy-duty truck. Three men wearing white helmets were enough to carry out the operation, and electricity was cut off the area for less than an hour.

The pylon was now 18 metres tall, having been lengthened twice. Until yesterday it carried high tension cables of 66,000 volts.

The Municipality Traffic Department has long been negotiating for the pylon's removal. In 1960, traffic police recorded 19 accidents at this junction, and seven more occurred there this year. This year alone, the pylon was the cause of 14 accidents, 147 Yehuda Halevi at the same corner.

Live Virus Inoculations to Be Extended to Other Polio Types

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Children inoculated with the anti-polio "live" virus vaccine will receive two further doses later in the year against Type 2 and Type 3 inoculations just given to children born since 1957 were against Type 1.

This has been decided by the Ministry of Health on the recommendation of its Epidemiological Advisory Committee. Asked when these additional inoculations would be given, a spokesman said there was no hurry and that they would be given during 1961.

There has been a sharp drop in incidence of polio cases this month.

The Sabine type oral inoculation campaign has been a great success: about 96 per cent of eligible children received them. It is learned that the four per cent which did not will probably get Type 1 inoculations when the Type 2 is released generally.

Children born after the campaign ended will also receive "live" virus inoculations when the campaign is continued later this year.

Laotian Leader Confers with Rusk

WASHINGTON (AP). — General Phoumi Nosavan, strong man of the pro-Western Royal Laotian Government, conferred yesterday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and also with high defence officials on plans to establish a new coalition government which would not recognize the protection of any military alliance such as

Laotian Leader Confers with Rusk

WASHINGTON (AP). — General Phoumi Nosavan, strong man of the pro-Western Royal Laotian Government, conferred yesterday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and also with high defence officials on plans to establish a new coalition government which would not recognize the protection of any military alliance such as

Laotian Leader Confers with Rusk

WASHINGTON (AP). — General Phoumi Nosavan, strong man of the pro-Western Royal Laotian Government, conferred yesterday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and also with high defence officials on plans to establish a new coalition government which would not recognize the protection of any military alliance such as

Laotian Leader Confers with Rusk

WASHINGTON (AP). — General Phoumi Nosavan, strong man of the pro-Western Royal Laotian Government, conferred yesterday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and also with high defence officials on plans to establish a new coalition government which would not recognize the protection of any military alliance such as

Laotian Leader Confers with Rusk

WASHINGTON (AP). — General Phoumi Nosavan, strong man of the pro-Western Royal Laotian Government, conferred yesterday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and also with high defence officials on plans to establish a new coalition government which would not recognize the protection of any military alliance such as

Laotian Leader Confers with Rusk

WASHINGTON (AP). — General Phoumi Nosavan, strong man of the pro-Western Royal Laotian Government, conferred yesterday with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and also with high defence officials on plans to establish a new coalition government which would not recognize the protection of any military alliance such as

Sole Boneh Earned \$27m. in 1960

TEL AVIV. — Sole Boneh's Overseas Works and Ports Division carried out projects abroad valued at \$27m. during 1960, the division's director, Mr. Simha Golani, reported to the Histadrut's Havarat Ha'Oodim secretariat earlier this week.

He said the Company carried out construction projects in Burma, Ghana, Ethiopia, Turkey, Western and Eastern Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Persia and Cyprus.

In addition to its overseas projects, the Division also carried out local projects worth IL35.5m.

The foreign projects consisted of paving roads, constructing airfields, housing estates, dams, a university (in Western Nigeria) and a parliament (in Sierra Leone). The Company employs about 120 Israeli engineers and technicians on these projects.

Mr. Golani revealed that the Company was negotiating with the Foreign Ministry for coverage guarantees for possible damages that may be incurred from the political risk involved in working in several of the countries.

Hamashbir Overpriced — Not Supersol

The Ministry of Agriculture spokesman yesterday expressed his regret at an error that led the Minister to declare that the Tel Aviv Super-sol supermarket was one of the three stores found to have exorbitant markups for its fresh produce.

The spokesman said that the third store was actually the Hamashbir Hamercasi supermarket in Disengoff Circle.

Four Soldiers Run Down By Pick-Up

BEERSHEBA. — Four soldiers were injured on the Dimona-Beersheba road on Wednesday night by a pick-up truck driving with dimmed headlights.

The soldiers were walking opposite traffic. The truck was driven by Moshe Heymowitz of Nave Monosson.

American Settlers Go Home for Visit

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A chartered El Al Britannia left yesterday with 91 U.S. and Canadian settlers, including children, who are visiting their old homes for two months.

Many of the passengers are going home for the first time in ten years, and many of the children will be meeting their grandparents for the first time. The flight was arranged by the American and Canadian in Israel.

Ben-Zvi Visits Defence Ministry

TEL AVIV. — To a fanfare of trumpets, President Ben-Zvi yesterday paid his first visit to the Defence Ministry here.

After inspecting a guard of honour of girl soldiers, the President was welcomed by Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Mr. Ben-Gurion, and his Director-General, Mr. A. Ben-Nathan.

In the course of a visit lasting several hours, the President was told that the Ministry employed 1,100 persons in an administrative capacity, of whom 1,000 were veterans.

Aluf-Mahne Asher Peled, head of the Supplies Department, said the Ministry's spending of this year was mainly on new equipment for the Air Force, Armoured Corps and Navy. The equipment being bought was the most expensive, A.M. Peled said.

Six Ramle Prison Penalties Set For Guards Disciplined Over-use of Water

TEL AVIV. — Disciplinary action was taken against seven Ramle prison guards who were on duty on the night of May 23 when prisoners Raphael Blits and Nahman Farkas made their escape. The Prison Service announced yesterday.

According to the recommendations of a three-man committee which investigated the break of Blits and Farkas, and approved by the Minister of Police, six warders were tried by a disciplinary court. The Prison Commissioner ruled that a sergeant-major and two sergeants were guilty of negligence and used above the officially approved quotas were adopted yesterday by the Water Council.

The Council, meeting under the chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Moshe Dayan, decided that for the first five per cent above approved quotas, consumers should pay 10 per cent. for water not used in production and 5 per cent. for water used in agriculture or industry. The penalties will be doubled for all amounts of water above the first five per cent.

These rates still require the approval of the Knesset Finance Committee.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Water Commissioner, Mr. Menahem Kantor, announced that water pumping for the Yarkon River and from the various sources in Upper and Eastern Galilee will have to be cut down this season.

GRUNDIG

Sole agents for Israel
D. WEINBAUM COMPANY LTD.
81 Rahov Nahlat Benyamin,
P.O.B. 488, Tel Aviv, Tel. 63039

GRUNDIG

Urgent Notice to Passengers of s.s. Jerusalem

SAILING ON JULY 2

Passengers of the s.s. Jerusalem, sailing on July 2, 1961, will board the ship between 7.30 and 9 p.m.

(Instead of 3-5 p.m. as we announced previously)

ZIM
Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.

Kiryat Gat Sugar Plant Hopes to Expand by 20%

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Owners of the IL15m. Sugar refinery at Kiryat Gat want to expand their plant by 20 per cent and thereby reduce the price of their sugar from IL400 to IL350 a ton. The Manager of Sugat, Mr. Moshe Shamir, let journalists in on his plans during a tour of factories in the Negev — organized by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on Wednesday.

Sugat now operates in three shifts during the 90 days of the sugar beet harvest, handling all told 120,000 tons of beet. Although cane sugar could be imported from Cuba for \$100 a ton, stated Mr. Shamir, the price of European beet sugar is about \$200 a ton. The Government has loaned the plant IL10m. of its capital, and has been invited to share the cost of the proposed expansion.

No Expansion Now

(According to a statement made last week by Mr. Michael Tevor, Director-General of the Commerce Ministry, no expansion of sugar refineries is contemplated until farmers are able to sell their beet at IL100 a ton. The farmers now get IL120.)

The press also visited the new giant textile factories in Beersheba and Dimona. The Kiryat Dimona cotton plant will need a labour force of 1,500 when it comes into full production, and as things stand cannot find that many hands among the present 7,000 population of the five-year-old Negev township.

The Development and Mortgage Bank has invested IL2.5m. in the project, thus acquiring a one-third interest. Loans of IL15m. have been supplied by the Government to the construction of what will be Israel's largest textile factory.

Other plants visited were:

AMIDAR GETS \$2m. & HOUSING LOAN

Amal, the American Israel Corporation, and the American Bank this week approved a \$2m. loan to the Amidar Housing Company to finance immigrant housing. The loan is for eight years.

RUBIN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, JERUSALEM

Performance of Dancing Class, today, Fri. at 3 p.m. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

Students' Concert, tomorrow, Sat., at 8.30 p.m. in the Academy's Auditorium.

Delicious as ever

178 Dietetic Preserves
NETT TITMAN

Broadway House Hotel

38-40 Dorset Square, London, W.1, Tel. FADITION 1451 (Near Baker Street Station). Your home in London. Bed & breakfast, bath, from 25/- per day. Room and three meals 33/6. Viennese cooking.

Proprietor: Friedrich Pickler (formerly Vienna).

HAVE YOU TOLD YOUR FRIENDS?

that in all matters of Real Estate business your brokers are

GOTTLES & SON

Real Estate Agency
Tel. 4978, Tel Aviv
81 Rahov
Yehuda Halevi

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION HEBREW TEACHERS COLLEGE

Nett Haberman in cooperation with the **NADASSAH ALICE SELIGSBERG SCHOOL**

REGISTRATION for a Two Year Seminary for Arts and Crafts Teachers

Candidates from high schools or 4-year vocational high schools with matriculation will be accepted. Registration daily, until July 15, 1961, from 9-11 a.m., at the Office of the Beth Haberman Teachers College.

ARGAMAN Textile Dye Works Ltd., Bnei Brak

Notice is herewith given that the Annual General Meeting of the company will take place on July 19, 1961 at 3.30 p.m.

AGENDA:

- 1) Managing Directors' Report,
- 2) Financial Statement,
- 3) Amendment by a special vote of Section 77 of the Company's by-laws so that it shall read: "The number of directors shall be not less than five and not more than seven."
- 4) Election of Directors,
- 5) Election of Accountants,
- 6) Dividend.

Each owner of an ordinary bearer preferred "B" share who wants to attend the above meeting, and to vote, has to deposit a certificate of his share of the Company's office — at least 48 hours before the meeting.

DR. J. AMRACH
Company Secretary



INTERVIEWPOINTS

Keeping the Service Civil

EVERY morning we see them as they hurry on their way to the State's offices and schools throughout the land: some are men and some are women, some wear ties, others open shirts and yet others even overalls. There are 50,000 of them, resolutely clocking in each day and out each afternoon, all dedicated to ensuring that Government of the people, for the people and by the civil service shall not perish from the face of Israel. The irreverent make unkind jokes and grudge them their tea, the Romans considered what protection was possible against the protectors. The man more concerned than any other with the correct workings of the State machine, Mr. Levi Eshkol (right), the Minister of Finance (and holder of numerous other portfolios from time to time), and the State Comptroller, Dr. Siegfried Moses, discuss the workings of Israel's Civil Service.

INTERVIEWING Mr. Eshkol during an election period is no light matter. The capable hands that once wielded a hoe with strength and precision now bear the responsibilities for a great deal of the administration of Israel. When Mr. Ben-Gurion is away, Mr. Eshkol adds the Acting Premiership to his

numerous other tasks, which include the control of the nation's money and the settlement of its new immigrants. On two occasions this reporter thought he had caught Mr. Eshkol on the wing by suggesting that the interview take place while the Minister was travelling from town to town — the quarry got away, but was eventually run to earth on a Saturday evening in his home.

Mr. Eshkol lives in a pinkish house in Jerusalem, with a lovely view over Jerusalem in front and a pleasant garden at the back. He sits in his library, wearing slippers, with his shirt wide open to reduce the heat.

Levi Eshkol was born in the Ukraine in 1895 and immigrated to Israel in 1914. He served in the Jewish Legion during World War I and was one of the founders of Degania, Beth, Kiryat Anavim and Atarot. He was also founder and manager for a considerable time of Mekorot, manager of Nitzan, and a participant in every major Histadrut, Jewish Agency and Government enterprise during the last 30 years. Apart from Ben-Gurion, he is the most powerful man in Israel. He combines the knowledge of Oscar Wilde's optimist and pessimist in that he knows both the value and the price of everything.

Taking off his glasses and half-closing his eyes in a characteristic manner, he meditates about the functions of the civil service. He says that any administration in a democratic country is determined by the form of the government. It might be possible to change or streamline the civil service in Israel if there were only two parties — a coalition government — were not needed. Without going into the question of specific portfolios, he says that it is quite possible that the country could manage with fewer ministries, but we have to cut the suit according to the cloth, and if we have several coalition parties, the administration is determined accordingly. This may not be an ideal arrangement but it is shaped by the realities of our democracy.

Mr. Eshkol insists that money is not the decisive factor in determining the shape of the national service, but that social philosophy, idealism and inspiration are even more important. He rejects the suggestion that the popular prototype of the civil servant is a

tea-drinking, sandwich-eating drone, discussing the day's news with some city colleague, while the roving public waits miserably for attention. He maintains on the contrary, that the civil service has been a major factor in bringing the country to its present state of comparative strength and prosperity. Most civil servants, he says, have served Israel with dedication, ability, honesty and courtesy. Among 50,000 State employees, he concedes, there are a few in certain number who are incompetent or even dishonest. The forces of inertia and the country's social policy protect those who are not working to full capacity. Mr. Eshkol is convinced that in the Government the number of such "drones" is no higher, and is possibly less than in other great enterprises.

With regard to the contentious issue of differential rates of pay between different types of workers employed by the Government,

By Philip Gillon

Mr. Eshkol says that the ideal is certainly a completely egalitarian society, but the unskilled physical labourer receives the same pay as the professional or administrator. He points out, however, that Israel's service is not the ideal situation except in the kibbutz itself.

On balance, despite some weaknesses, Mr. Eshkol is satisfied that the civil service is as good as any in the world.

Dr. Siegfried Moses, the State Comptroller, is typical of the German Jewish Zionists who have made so massive a contribution to Israel's public life. Courteous and punctilious, his rectitude is beyond suspicion as the virtue of Caesar's wife. Despite his insistence on the highest standards, Dr. Moses is never arrogant in his righteousness — he understands that there are other points of view, which he is prepared to discuss. Now in his 57th year, Dr. Moses says that he is resigning from his post because he thinks it fit to retire gracefully after a long service as State Comptroller.

He is a model of punctuality and sits at a desk completely clear of papers. He hesitates occasionally in his speech as he searches for the exact Hebrew word. Dr. Moses studied law and practised as a lawyer for some time in Germany; he also became a chartered accountant. He says in his dry, witty fashion that the combination of law and accountancy is ideal for a comptroller because he knows the value of the law not to be a formalist and enough about accounts not to exaggerate the importance of the figures. He was in control of a large public department in Danzig and afterwards became Manager of the Local Authorities Association. He then went to work for Schocken's, the Marks and Spencer of Germany. He was President of the Zionist Organization of Germany between 1933 and 1937 and attended all Zionist Congresses between 1911 and 1948. Immigrating to Israel in 1937, he became an auditor, specializing in income tax; he wrote the country's

first book in English on such a taxation. This became a standard text-book and had a great influence in shaping the country's tax structure. He has also written numerous works on legal, economic and Zionist problems and has one of the founders of the Progressive Party.

Dr. Moses sees the function of the State Comptroller as that of a separate force established by the Knesset as a check on the working of the government. It is as distinct from the executive as the judiciary, and the Comptroller has no right to interfere in any way with the execution of government policy. If he were to do so, he says, the result would be confusion of responsibility. He is convinced that the system under which the Comptroller operates is correct in principle.

The effect is rather a curious one, since it means that in theory the Comptroller and his staff have the right to investigate the event some time after it has taken place. In practice, his people will give advice, when requested, but the principle is clear — administration acts, the Comptroller does a check after the dust has cleared.

The State Comptroller has four duties prescribed by law. He inspects all accounts and checks all government stores, thus serving as a State Auditor. In some countries, particularly the British dominions, this is the sole function of the Auditor-General. But Dr. Moses thinks that the Israeli system is superior. He also checks the integrity of all civil servants, not only in the case of dishonesty, but in the case of efficiency, and whether income and expenditure are being handled strictly within the framework of the law.

The State Comptroller has no sanctions which he can use. He cannot force the body which he inspects to do what he proposes. According to law, he can point out weaknesses and can suggest solutions, but he cannot compel the administration to do what he thinks. Many people in Israel are pressing for a change in this regard, to give the State Comptroller powers which will include those of co-rective action as well as comment; but Dr. Moses maintains that the present system is the best. In the Soviet countries, the equivalent official to the Comptroller has sanctions, but Dr. Moses doubts the wisdom of this method. He is convinced that the distinction between the executive and the Comptroller must be as sharp as those between the executive and the judiciary.

Another criticism made of the State Comptroller is that his attitude is too mild. Dr. Moses answers that it is possible to work with a velvet glove without showing the iron hand. He considers it all-important that the civil service should look upon the State Comptroller as a friend and should not resist the work of his men. If efforts were made to suppress information because of fear of harsh criticism, the work would become very much more difficult and the benefits to the State would be endangered. Over the years his staff has managed to incul-

cate a widespread belief among public servants that it is also in their own interest to have the benefit of skilled comment. Efforts to be more severe, as in the United States, provoke resistance. Naturally, the State Comptroller always tells the full truth and will not deviate by an iota from the highest standards of criticism, but Dr. Moses believes it is possible to be courteous as well as critical. Like Hamlet, he thinks that he must be cruel only to be kind.

When he began his career as State Comptroller 12 years ago, the position was difficult because many public officials did not understand the functions of government, their ignorance in which case the laws of the State and the necessity for a rigid adherence to budgets. Over the years the position has changed considerably for the better. There are still many mistakes, but they are made by civil servants, some through ignorance and others wilfully.

Mr. Eshkol admits that the civil service is capable of error, but says that no man is infallible and the only people who never err are those who do nothing. He agrees with Dr. Moses that there has been widespread improvement from year to year throughout the civil service. He adds dryly that sometimes he has wondered whether whether he could not change posts with Dr. Moses for a while, making the Comptroller responsible for 50,000 people working in 17 ministries, which would have the right to do the subsequent commentary.

He is not nearly as convinced as Dr. Moses that it is essential that the State Comptroller should only come on to the scene after the event. He says that civil servants commit errors through ignorance in which case the Comptroller could not help them before action — or through making deliberate mistakes in which case the Comptroller should be acting upon. For example, the Minister of Finance might decide to grant foreign concession which decision would be subsequently questioned — why should it not be investigated in advance?

MR. Eshkol's other doubt about the working of the State Comptroller's office relates to the form in which it is published. In most cases, criticisms receive immediate attention and errors are corrected by the time the report is published. He says that the aim of the Comptroller is to rebuke the sin and not the sinner. He thinks that the report should appear page by page with the replies showing that mistakes have been rectified.

He also thinks that the Comptroller should point out some of the good that is done as well as the bad. There is a right hand as well as a left hand. The present impression of a reader of the State Comptroller's report is that everything is bad, bad, bad. The civil service appears to be only dishonest or inept, whereas in reality there are only a small number of offenders. A true picture would emerge from publication of what is correct and positive as well.

Dr. Moses says that speed is all important in bringing out his report and that he has to deliver his report to the Knesset by the middle of February. The answers to his comments are provided within a period of three months. These periods compare very favourably with those allowed in other lands. The question of the form of publication to the public at large is not really for him to decide: the Knesset might decide to adopt the page-by-page system suggested by Mr. Eshkol. He repeats that the administration of the civil service has shown a very marked improvement over the twelve years that he has been in office.

IN view of the agreement of these two reports on the high standards in the civil service, readers of The Jerusalem Post can pay their income-tax in the future with hearts at ease as their pockets.

Dead Sea Comes to Life

New Expansion Programme to Boost Potash Exports

By Moshe Ator

POST Economic Editor

THE late Moshe Novomeysky, Managing Director of the Palestine Potash Company now known as the Dead Sea Works, just missed seeing the latest turn which the history of his plant has taken, propelling it firmly into the direction which he himself envisaged for it.

Until now the plant has been developing along the lines that were set upon its nationalization, shortly after the War of Liberation and the near-destruction of the Works. Progress, at first hampered by various difficulties, has lately been steady. Production has at last climbed in the past year above the World War Two peak of 110,000 tons a year to reach 125,000, and prospects for 1961/2 are that output may rise to 180,000 tons with the completion of the current programme of expanding the salt and carnallite evaporation pans.

This, however, would be the maximum to which the expansion could be carried under the present method of exploitation. The Works will not be enough to enable the enterprise to overcome the economic and technical odds with which it is faced in its struggle with its giant competitors on the world market. Further earnings would fall short of what is necessary to service the capital invested in the enterprise — IL53m.

At the end of March, 1960, not to mention considerable arrears in interest and other payments. Sooner or later it would thus have become inescapable to scale down Treasury loans to the Works — and to scale down the high hopes that had been pinned on the Dead Sea as Israel's great chemical storehouse.

However, the new expansion scheme whose implementation has now started has changed the situation in every respect, raising the annual production target within the next decade to about 600,000 tons of potash and at least 100,000 tons of other chemicals. To be sure, this will require an investment of over IL50m, but it will at last put the enterprise on a sound and remunerative basis.

Sweet Water

A variety of problems are being tackled in conjunction with the programme. Most urgent of these has been the provision of sweet water for washing out the evaporation pans, which was solved recently with the drilling of a new well deep inside Israel territory. The other basic problem has been the shortage of land that was suitable for evaporation pans. Here a new approach has been adopted: instead of further land along the shore being converted into pans, part of the sea itself will be converted into an evaporation area. This is the shallow southern portion, which will now be separated from the northern part by a dyke. The cheapest and most effective method would have been to run the dyke right across the sea, in Jordan territory. Under present conditions this is impossible, and upon reaching the international border the dyke will have to turn southward, complicating construction and making it more expensive. Nevertheless, both the American and the Dutch experts who have examined the plan gave it their blessing, and an international tender for the dyke is expected to be written out in September.

The resultant rise in potash output to some 600,000 tons by 1965, with prospects of further growth, will help solve another vexing problem: transport. For it will then become worthwhile to push the railway terminal from Beer Sheva to a point closer to Sidon, reducing the use of expensive lorries to a minimum — and also to improve the length of the haul from 200 kilometres to 200 and reducing the gradient, which in turn will make it

possible to employ heavier trailers on the run.

The construction of deep-sea harbours with modern storage and loading facilities at Ashdod and Eilat will obviate the need to move west-bound and north-bound potash by way of distant Haifa port. While the cost of shipping to the Red Sea is expected to decline by the end of the sixties from IL35.50 to IL2.50 per metric ton at present prices, the cost element can be appreciated by noting the fact that even then transport will make up over 22 per cent of the total cost of the potash along shipside.

The construction of a special power station adapted to the requirements of the potash and bromine plants, and the use of Zohar gas instead of the liquid fuel that has to be brought in, will also help reduce production costs. All in all, when expansion is completed the Works will be able to base its calculations on the costs of leading Canadian and American potash producers — \$22.70 and \$25.60 respectively.

Marketing Prospects

As a matter of fact, the report submitted by the consultants to the Works is not a mere exercise in financial engineering. It is a realistic appraisal of the market for potash and bromine, in which the consultants seem to be basing their calculations on the fact that the world market is more occupied with marketing

the new company's concession, which was voted by the Knesset a month ago, has fixed the royalty to the state at five per cent of the value of the products ex-Works, i.e. about three per cent of the computed value. It has also been laid down that the Works' fixed assets at Sidon will be repurchased by the State in 1966 at their replacement value minus life depreciation. Of additional importance is a clause under which the Government undertakes to provide the rail, road and port facilities for shipping the company's products — contrary to the terms of the original Dead Sea concession obtained from the British Mandatory authorities by Novomeysky.

Of course, the Government would in any case have had to shoulder not only the cost of these investments but also that of the urban development of Dimona and other settlements that may develop in the Dead Sea region, one of the obligations of the old Potash Company.

Founders' Shares

Incidentally, the Government has used part of the shares which it has obtained through the conversion to settle the claims of the holders of founders' shares and ordinary shares in the old company, who have had to reconcile themselves to the conversion of all shares into common stock. As a result of this settlement they will hold shares amounting to IL4.1m, with the State retaining IL2.9m, and IL2.7m now being sold to private investors.

During the four-year construction period the new shareholders will get an interest rate of five per cent, linked to the dollar. Later the yield will, of course, depend on the company's business development. On the basis of the D. Little price and cost forecasts, the prospectus envisages a net profit after tax of 21 to 15 per cent of the share capital for the years 1964-1967, rising gradually to 22-26 per cent later. It may therefore be assumed that the dividend will amount to roughly half these figures.

In practice, however, one may assume a lower initial level, and then a sharper rise. The reason is that at first the company may have to repay some arrears in cumulative dividends to the old shareholders, and may generally adopt a more cautious attitude, while later on the prospect of breaking down copper prices and then a sharper rise. The reason is that at first the company may have to repay some arrears in cumulative dividends to the old shareholders, and may generally adopt a more cautious attitude, while later on the prospect of breaking down copper prices and then a sharper rise.

Notwithstanding this, it has been no easy matter to raise the IL115m required for the expansion programme as IL12m, in interest for the construction period. The negotiations were on the verge of breaking down in conjunction with the final settlement, and the Israeli authorities' vacillation may have wasted some opportunities. However, the final agreement may be considered satisfactory: the World Bank is giving a five-year loan of IL45m (IL7m) at 4.75 per cent, a private American bank is lending IL15m (\$10m) for six years at five to six per cent, and IL27m will be obtained by issuing shares. The rest will be financed out of the company's depreciation reserves and by private partners holding 50 per cent in its bromine compounds and magnesite subsidiaries.

World Bank Loan

The pivotal element of course, is the World Bank loan, not only because of its favourable terms but also because it expresses implicit support for a project located in a troubled border area, and because it has encouraged other investors. In order to obtain the loan, however, the Government has had to comply with the demand that at least 50 per cent of the Works be owned by private shareholders, and that the Government's voting power be reduced to 25 per cent. Most of the state loans to the Works have also been converted into shares — but now that the shareholders are assured of a good yield owing to the company's decided intention to distribute not less than one half of the profit as dividend, this conversion must rather be regarded as a revelation.

included in the present expansion programme.

In fact, several such schemes, including plans to turn out chlorine, magnesium and other products, are now in various stages of active preparation, though it may take several years to implement them. And if the Zohar gas deposit proves extensive enough to warrant its use for industrial processing, its proximity to Sidon may lead to the erection of joint chemical plants in which the Dead Sea Works could easily become the major partner. To be sure, large-scale expansion plans may necessitate additional capital, perhaps in the form of foreign loans, but that should rather strengthen the Works' long-run growth element. One may go even further and ask, whether assuming good luck and efficient management — this growth need be confined to the 30-year period of the concession, for by the time the concession expires the company may have ramified interests only indirectly connected with the Dead Sea.

Local Investors

Since virtually the entire production of the Works is sold abroad, and the Government has promised not to discriminate against it in its export of potash, the company's profits and dividends may well be regarded as linked to the dollar rate of exchange even though there is no explicit clause to that effect. In case of devaluation they must accordingly go up, since the local costs — including a considerable part of the depreciation — will not rise correspondingly as up, since the local costs — including a considerable part of the depreciation — will not rise correspondingly as up.

The same argument should apply with increased force to local investors, though it is not yet clear how many will be ready — or able — to adopt this long-term approach. In any case, however, the underwriting consortium has taken precautions to prevent a drop in the quotations in the Stock Exchange for many months to come in case disappointed shareholders try to get rid of their shares. As for the foreign purchasers, most of them have undertaken to sit on their shares for at least two years.

OUR BEST WISHES TO

MIFALEI YAM HAMELAH B.M.

FOR GROWING SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY.

"YAIL" BEERSHEVA Metal Works Ltd.

Iron Construction Manufacturers, Stands, Steel Maintenance Parts, Metal Filings.

"EYAL" LTD.

Engineering & Industrial Co.

Tel Aviv, 7 Rehov Shearoth Israel, P.O.B. 8064, Tel. 81348.

WISH

MIFALEI YAM HAMELAH B.M.

EVERY SUCCESS

FOR THEIR EXPANSION PROGRAMME

"HAMENIA" PUMPS LTD.

Manufacturers of pumps for every purpose

SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO

Mifalei Yam Hamelah B.M.

And best wishes for their increasing success.

TEL AVIV, 7 Rehov Beit Alpha, P.O.B. 794, Tel. 21261.

TO THE MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

OF THE

MIFALEI YAM HAMELAH B.M.

Our congratulations on your achievements, our best wishes for success in your enlargement plans.

YONA USPIZ Electric Motors Ltd.

OFFICE: 21 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv, Tel. 51902, 52552

FACTORY: Enlarged Industrial Centre, Holon, Tel. 58549

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

On your works rest the proud hopes of Israel.

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

FERTILIZERS FOR AGRICULTURE

CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

DETERGENTS FOR HOME & INDUSTRY

FERTILIZERS & CHEMICALS LTD.

To the management and staff of

MIFALEI YAM HAMELAH B.M.

We extend our heartfelt good wishes on your expansion programme

OHOLIAH LTD.

Air compressors & pneumatic equipment.

BANAT GAN, 19 Rehov Mitzpaz, Tel. 11907.

Our products are under supervision of THE ISRAELI STANDARDS INSTITUTE

Recognized suppliers to the Ministry of Defense.

ARAD DALLA Ltd.

The First Manufacturers of Water Motors in Israel

• Multi-jet for municipal meters from 1 1/4" to 2".

• Walturns for agricultural meters from 2" to 3".

• Transportable water meters for 2" and 3" sprays.

Wish

Mifalei Yam Hamelah B.M.

EVERY SUCCESS IN THEIR EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS.

Factory: Kibbutz DALLA Office address: P.O.B. 263, Haifa

To

Mifalei Yam Hamelah B.M.

CONGRATULATIONS, GREETINGS AND GOOD WISHES ON YOUR EXPANSION PROGRAMME

Mifalei Matechet "Negev" Ltd.

• MIXERS • TANKS • HEAT EXCHANGERS

• IRON CONSTRUCTIONS

• ERECTION OF PUMPING STATIONS AND PIPES

Beersheva Industrial Centre

P.O.B. 38, Tel. 2020.

ELCO

ISRAEL ELECTRO-MECHANICAL INDUSTRY LTD.

P.O.B. 280, Ramat Gan, Israel, Tel. 70261.

Cables: ELMECO Ramat Gan

★ HIGH TENSION POWER TRANSFORMERS UP TO 10,000 KVA AT 33 KV

★ HIGH TENSION TRANSFORMER SUB-STATIONS

★ MOBILE TRANSFORMER UNITS

★ CONTROL SWITCHBOARDS FOR GENERATOR STATIONS

★ HIGH TENSION DISTRIBUTION SWITCHBOARDS

★ LOW TENSION DISTRIBUTION AND CONTROL PANELS

★ LOAD DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

★ MOTOR CONTROL CENTRES

3000 KVA Transformer Sub-Station at Dead Sea Works.

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

PELED — Contractors & Engineers Ltd.

New Ways to Finance Housing

Role of Banks and Development Budget Changing

By Moshe Kahane

HOW to provide decent housing for the growing population is a problem constantly confronting those responsible for the social, economic and public health policies of all countries. People manage to keep their homes more or less well stocked, to meet their cultural needs, to buy clothing, and even to furnish their homes more or less suitably — either for cash or on the installment plan. Housing is quite another matter, however. The cost is high, out of reasonable proportion to the income of the person requiring it.

Only the well-to-do are able to build homes or buy flats without outside help. Thus, the housing industry can exist only on the basis of long-term financing — either by the public construction of rental housing, or by mortgage loans or long-term bonds etc. secured by mortgaged property.

Construction for rental in Israel has a story of its own. Today there is almost no activity in this sphere. The major deterrents are the disgraceful appearance of most of the houses built in pre-State days, the discouraging experience of landlords, and the meagre concessions that have been made to encourage rental construction. But the chief cause of the still is the unreasonably low rate of return on investments, resulting chiefly from high construction costs per dwelling unit which make it necessary to set rents beyond the reach of persons who live on average monthly salaries.

Saving on a Salary
The same applies to the construction of housing for sale. The problem lies in the disproportion between the considerable amount of ca-

pital that has to be invested in the construction of each dwelling unit and the amount of money the average prospective buyer is able to set aside from his monthly salary to meet principal and interest payments.

Thus the problem of investment capital has yet to be solved. There is also the matter of arranging the financing so that the buyer will be able to meet the terms of payment. The prevailing terms seem to be beyond the reach of precisely those families in need of better housing. In more advanced and more prosperous countries this is not such a troublesome matter, because there capital is in search of long-term ventures and sometimes even prefers investment in mortgages to the purchase of shares. In the March, 1961 issue of "The Mortgage Banker," the American expert on credit and mortgage banking, Saul R. Klamman, writing on "Problems and Prospects in Mortgage Competition," declares that with the high productivity and the non-inflationary conditions prevailing in the U.S., the demand for credit (i.e., mortgage) ventures will increase at the expense of equity investments.

In Israel and all developing countries, however, there is relatively little capital available, and the competition for that is stiff. The construction industry, which must have long-term credit, stands no reasonable chance of succeeding in this competition with other branches of the economy which are able to mobilize fresh investment funds. To be sure, we have concocted the palliative of "linkage," but apparently, in view of the world monetary instability, it is just a palliative and no panacea.

Large Share
Yet it is noteworthy that although housing investment in Israel in 1960 dropped five per cent below the 1959 level, it still constituted 29 per cent of all investments, while construction for all purposes accounted for only 6.6 per cent of the national income in that year. In other words, the role of the construction industry in the national economy is not measured by how much it contributes to the national income, but by its contribution to the solution of the immigrant absorption and housing problems.

The urgency of providing a home for every family compelled the Government to siphon off considerable sums from the development budget for housing — money which was needed for other productive purposes and which, if used for those purposes, would have contributed much more to strengthening our economy. The Bank of Israel Report for 1960, from which the above figures are taken, clearly indicates

that it is intended gradually to wean the construction industry away from dependence on development funds. The Report states (p. 147): "The curtailment of public housing construction stems from a downgrading of housing construction in the Government's scale of priorities."

The Savings for Housing scheme, under which some 5,000 dwelling units were built in 1960, no longer figures at all in the State Budget. This important public project is now based on conventional bank mortgage financing. Gradually other pub-

lic construction projects — such as housing for young couples in settlement areas and slum clearance projects — will be turned over to commercial financing, while the Development Budget will be channelled to other vital needs.

Some statistics from housing construction and financing plans for 1961 will illustrate the point. According to present estimates, based on the number of dwelling units now under construction or in the final planning stages, about 11,500 units will be invested in housing in 1961 as follows:

Units	Category	Cost per Unit	Total
8,000	Immigrants	IL 1,000	IL 8,000,000
1,500	Former military dwellers	8,000	12,000,000
1,500	Slum clearance	11,000	16,500,000
1,500	Settlement	7,000	10,500,000
1,000	Young couples	2,000	2,000,000
4,000	Savings for Housing	11,000	44,000,000
5,000	Private construction	10,000	50,000,000
Total 35,000			IL 139,500,000

If immigration does not drop below the pace of April and May, more dwelling units may be built. At the same time, the inflationary spiral may keep private construction down to 4,000-7,000 units, and may also limit the number of Savings for Housing clients.

According to Bank of Israel figures, construction in 1957-1959 was financed in equal parts by the builders and buyers on the one hand, and public funds on the other. This proportion is not expected to change basically in 1961, and the total picture will probably be as follows:

Category	IL 1960m	IL 1961m
1-BUYERS		
Private construction	11,500	50,000
2-DEVELOPMENT BUDGET		
Department of Housing	200	
Division debts	100	
Mortgage bank bonds	100	
Included below		
3-MORTGAGE BANKS		
Sale of bonds in Israel	100	
Sale of bonds abroad	100	
Self-financing and collection of advance payments	100	
Savings schemes	100	
4-PRIVATE CONTRACTORS		
These share in financing of public construction	10,000	30,000
Short-term loans for private construction (30 per cent of the State on the private market)	20,000	20,000
5-GRAND TOTAL		
	35,000	110,000

The above figures reflect the financial picture of the housing industry on the assumption of the construction targets set at the beginning of this year. However, these targets are already in flux. Both demand and costs are changing rapidly. In order to finance the additional construction required for new immigrants, the Housing Administration intends to mobilize fresh investment capital abroad to increase the contribution of local banks and contractors. There have been reports of new ways to mobilize the IL 50m (or even IL 40m) needed to build 4,000 more immigrant dwelling units. The news is significant not only on account of the amount involved, but also because it indicates a significant turning point: we are no longer to set out by taking the easy way of a priori reliance on the Development Budget.

But finding these fresh sources of long-term capital for the housing industry is quite a task, and the Housing Administration will have to plan and tread carefully. (This is the first of a series of articles.)

ANY reader of The Jerusalem Post who is fortunate enough to hold one of Israel's bonds will note that the promise it contains is signed by Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, and by a certain Dr. Abraham Neuman, the Accountant-General. Dr. Neuman, an unassuming but most learned gentleman who tends to avoid the glare of the floodlights, is the man charged by the Knesset with the supervision of the nation's housekeeping.

He is responsible for handling the State of Israel's money, for keeping the accounts and for maintaining the audit; he manages the Government's movable property and stores, pays pensions and benefits to civil servants, prescribes regulations for accountability practices throughout all Ministries.

Every day the Accountant-General prepares an up-to-the-minute register of our assets and liabilities, showing

how much each department has drawn against its budget, so that the Cabinet can tell at a glance how the economy stands (or falls). "I often say to my wife that I wish we could do the same thing with regard to the household budget," says one of Dr. Neuman's lieutenants, who prepares the daily balance.

Dr. Neuman was born in Hungary and educated as an economist and chartered accountant at the Universities of Vienna and Bologna. He arrived in 1939 and went straight into the Finance Department of the Jewish Agency, becoming manager of the Financial Information Section in 1944. During the siege of Jerusalem, in his capacity as Jerusalem's Treasurer of the National Administration, he collected taxes and made official payments. When the siege was raised, he became manager of the country's auditing department which functioned according to regulations taken over from the Mandatory regime. In March 1949 he was appointed Deputy Accountant-General and became Accountant-General a few years later. He has published two pamphlets which have become standard works for persons interested in public administration.

Legal Payments
As the man responsible for controlling the purse-strings, Dr. Neuman is able to prevent any Ministry from exceeding its budget; he controls IL 10m a day. He is also in a position to decide whether any particular payment is permissible according to law. Thus he found himself under heavy fire from the religious parties when he suspended Rabbi Nissim's salary cheque on the grounds that the Sephardi Chief Rabbi's legal appointment had run out and had not been renewed. Despite this pressure Dr. Neuman stuck to his guns and would not allow the payment until the legal position had been rectified.

In addition to handling the Budget he also channels the collection of revenue and directs our income to its ordained national purposes. He implements Government loans and the collection of repayments, and interest. He has a special division handling all foreign loans from other governments and companies; the Accountant-General orders goods and opens credits abroad for Ministries, Government companies and private importers working through the Government. He administers the Budget for export incentives and the payment of premiums, and keeps accounts of counter-part funds of American grants-in-aid and loans.

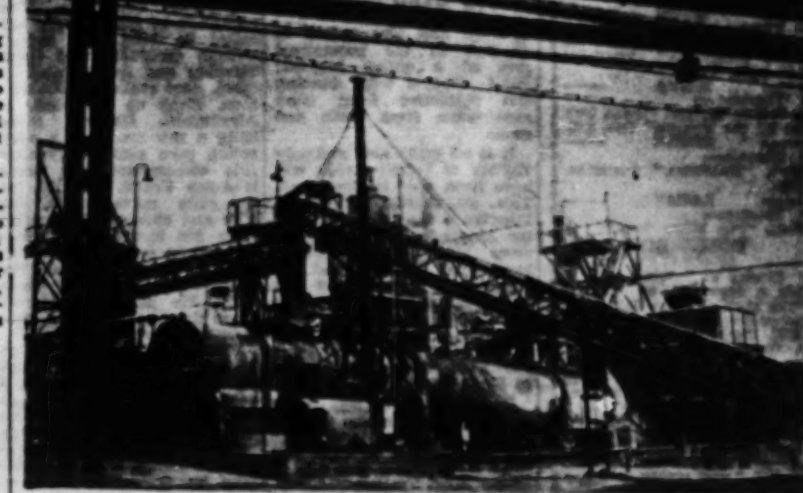
All these activities are handled by a staff of only 270 workers, 150 of whom are in the central office in Jerusalem. The completion of the second building of the Ministry of Finance in Haikira gave Dr. Neuman and his aides some very necessary elbow-room; the offices have been tailored to suit their needs. The result is a somewhat surprising unit of tranquility and calm: the visiting tax-payer may feel somewhat indignantly that his weighty affairs necessitate the services of a room of the arduous work seems to have been allocated to a score of I.R.M. machines; girls pick their way sedately along the keys and I.R.M. does the rest. On the very rare occasions when the operator may make an error, the machine turns sideways and refuses to work — the system is foolproof.

In May of this year, Dr. Neuman was given the right to sign regulations prescribing accounting practices throughout the civil service. These regulations cover a wide variety of the possibilities which may plague treasurers and book-keepers.

WELL-KNOWN COMPANY
has opening for a

MARKETING MANAGER
thoroughly experienced to assume full responsibility for the marketing and sales functions of the company. Top position responsible to General Manager. Marketing methods, product development and sales management. Background in market research and sales analysis. Fluent Hebrew and English.

Curriculum vitae containing employment and salary history may be addressed to No. 100, P.O.B. 135, Tel Aviv.



A view of a section of the potash works at Sdom. (See "Economic Comment" below.)

PERSONALITY PORTRAIT

ANY reader of The Jerusalem Post who is fortunate enough to hold one of Israel's bonds will note that the promise it contains is signed by Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, and by a certain Dr. Abraham Neuman, the Accountant-General.

Dr. Neuman, an unassuming but most learned gentleman who tends to avoid the glare of the floodlights, is the man charged by the Knesset with the supervision of the nation's housekeeping.

He is responsible for handling the State of Israel's money, for keeping the accounts and for maintaining the audit; he manages the Government's movable property and stores, pays pensions and benefits to civil servants, prescribes regulations for accountability practices throughout all Ministries.

Every day the Accountant-General prepares an up-to-the-minute register of our assets and liabilities, showing

how much each department has drawn against its budget, so that the Cabinet can tell at a glance how the economy stands (or falls). "I often say to my wife that I wish we could do the same thing with regard to the household budget," says one of Dr. Neuman's lieutenants, who prepares the daily balance.

Dr. Neuman was born in Hungary and educated as an economist and chartered accountant at the Universities of Vienna and Bologna. He arrived in 1939 and went straight into the Finance Department of the Jewish Agency, becoming manager of the Financial Information Section in 1944. During the siege of Jerusalem, in his capacity as Jerusalem's Treasurer of the National Administration, he collected taxes and made official payments. When the siege was raised, he became manager of the country's auditing department which functioned according to regulations taken over from the Mandatory regime. In March 1949 he was appointed Deputy Accountant-General and became Accountant-General a few years later. He has published two pamphlets which have become standard works for persons interested in public administration.

Legal Payments
As the man responsible for controlling the purse-strings, Dr. Neuman is able to prevent any Ministry from exceeding its budget; he controls IL 10m a day. He is also in a position to decide whether any particular payment is permissible according to law. Thus he found himself under heavy fire from the religious parties when he suspended Rabbi Nissim's salary cheque on the grounds that the Sephardi Chief Rabbi's legal appointment had run out and had not been renewed. Despite this pressure Dr. Neuman stuck to his guns and would not allow the payment until the legal position had been rectified.

In addition to handling the Budget he also channels the collection of revenue and directs our income to its ordained national purposes. He implements Government loans and the collection of repayments, and interest. He has a special division handling all foreign loans from other governments and companies; the Accountant-General orders goods and opens credits abroad for Ministries, Government companies and private importers working through the Government. He administers the Budget for export incentives and the payment of premiums, and keeps accounts of counter-part funds of American grants-in-aid and loans.

All these activities are handled by a staff of only 270 workers, 150 of whom are in the central office in Jerusalem. The completion of the second building of the Ministry of Finance in Haikira gave Dr. Neuman and his aides some very necessary elbow-room; the offices have been tailored to suit their needs. The result is a somewhat surprising unit of tranquility and calm: the visiting tax-payer may feel somewhat indignantly that his weighty affairs necessitate the services of a room of the arduous work seems to have been allocated to a score of I.R.M. machines; girls pick their way sedately along the keys and I.R.M. does the rest. On the very rare occasions when the operator may make an error, the machine turns sideways and refuses to work — the system is foolproof.

In May of this year, Dr. Neuman was given the right to sign regulations prescribing accounting practices throughout the civil service. These regulations cover a wide variety of the possibilities which may plague treasurers and book-keepers.

WELL-KNOWN COMPANY
has opening for a

MARKETING MANAGER
thoroughly experienced to assume full responsibility for the marketing and sales functions of the company. Top position responsible to General Manager. Marketing methods, product development and sales management. Background in market research and sales analysis. Fluent Hebrew and English.

Curriculum vitae containing employment and salary history may be addressed to No. 100, P.O.B. 135, Tel Aviv.

NATION'S HOUSEKEEPER

ANY reader of The Jerusalem Post who is fortunate enough to hold one of Israel's bonds will note that the promise it contains is signed by Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance, and by a certain Dr. Abraham Neuman, the Accountant-General.

Dr. Neuman, an unassuming but most learned gentleman who tends to avoid the glare of the floodlights, is the man charged by the Knesset with the supervision of the nation's housekeeping.

He is responsible for handling the State of Israel's money, for keeping the accounts and for maintaining the audit; he manages the Government's movable property and stores, pays pensions and benefits to civil servants, prescribes regulations for accountability practices throughout all Ministries.

Every day the Accountant-General prepares an up-to-the-minute register of our assets and liabilities, showing

how much each department has drawn against its budget, so that the Cabinet can tell at a glance how the economy stands (or falls). "I often say to my wife that I wish we could do the same thing with regard to the household budget," says one of Dr. Neuman's lieutenants, who prepares the daily balance.

Dr. Neuman was born in Hungary and educated as an economist and chartered accountant at the Universities of Vienna and Bologna. He arrived in 1939 and went straight into the Finance Department of the Jewish Agency, becoming manager of the Financial Information Section in 1944. During the siege of Jerusalem, in his capacity as Jerusalem's Treasurer of the National Administration, he collected taxes and made official payments. When the siege was raised, he became manager of the country's auditing department which functioned according to regulations taken over from the Mandatory regime. In March 1949 he was appointed Deputy Accountant-General and became Accountant-General a few years later. He has published two pamphlets which have become standard works for persons interested in public administration.

Legal Payments
As the man responsible for controlling the purse-strings, Dr. Neuman is able to prevent any Ministry from exceeding its budget; he controls IL 10m a day. He is also in a position to decide whether any particular payment is permissible according to law. Thus he found himself under heavy fire from the religious parties when he suspended Rabbi Nissim's salary cheque on the grounds that the Sephardi Chief Rabbi's legal appointment had run out and had not been renewed. Despite this pressure Dr. Neuman stuck to his guns and would not allow the payment until the legal position had been rectified.

In addition to handling the Budget he also channels the collection of revenue and directs our income to its ordained national purposes. He implements Government loans and the collection of repayments, and interest. He has a special division handling all foreign loans from other governments and companies; the Accountant-General orders goods and opens credits abroad for Ministries, Government companies and private importers working through the Government. He administers the Budget for export incentives and the payment of premiums, and keeps accounts of counter-part funds of American grants-in-aid and loans.

All these activities are handled by a staff of only 270 workers, 150 of whom are in the central office in Jerusalem. The completion of the second building of the Ministry of Finance in Haikira gave Dr. Neuman and his aides some very necessary elbow-room; the offices have been tailored to suit their needs. The result is a somewhat surprising unit of tranquility and calm: the visiting tax-payer may feel somewhat indignantly that his weighty affairs necessitate the services of a room of the arduous work seems to have been allocated to a score of I.R.M. machines; girls pick their way sedately along the keys and I.R.M. does the rest. On the very rare occasions when the operator may make an error, the machine turns sideways and refuses to work — the system is foolproof.

In May of this year, Dr. Neuman was given the right to sign regulations prescribing accounting practices throughout the civil service. These regulations cover a wide variety of the possibilities which may plague treasurers and book-keepers.

WELL-KNOWN COMPANY
has opening for a

MARKETING MANAGER
thoroughly experienced to assume full responsibility for the marketing and sales functions of the company. Top position responsible to General Manager. Marketing methods, product development and sales management. Background in market research and sales analysis. Fluent Hebrew and English.

Curriculum vitae containing employment and salary history may be addressed to No. 100, P.O.B. 135, Tel Aviv.

Economic Strain in S. Africa

From A Correspondent

THE severe foreign currency control regulations introduced last week in South Africa, under which the persistent outflow of capital have not come as a surprise to the country's business community. As a matter of fact, opinion has of late been gaining ground that eventually South Africa will be forced to devalue the Rand, but evidently the government attempts to shove off that unpleasant decision as long as possible, hoping the tide will turn.

A month ago an upward flurry on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange was interpreted as a sign that foreign investors were returning at last, attracted by the alarmingly low prices of most securities, including shares. It proved, however, that the movement had originated in local shifts of capital from building societies to equities while the drop in foreign currency reserves continued.

While at the end of January 1960 these reserves amounted to £137m., they now stand at about £70m. including the amount of £13.5m. drawn from the International Monetary Fund. Unless it was drastically checked the net outflow of capital might well have come to £40-50m. during 1961 (as compared with £7m. during 1960). This would have reduced the reserves below the safety level, since the current trade balance has also deteriorated to almost nothing; the net surplus was £77m. in 1959 and dropped to £15m. in 1960. As for the current year, a trade deficit has been forecast by observers in spite of the stringent import licensing aimed at reducing the foreign currency bill by well over £100m.

However, the crux of the matter is that monetary measures are unlikely to improve the foreign trade balance substantially. They may offset the recent drop in earnings from wool and citrus exports, but uranium exports, while exports to the Rhodesia (the Union's main customer for manufactured goods) have declined due to the unsettled conditions there.

Meanwhile the boycott of South African products is spreading, and it may affect the sale of the foreign trade and impede efforts to expand exports even where commercial prospects would seem favourable. As a result, official policy tends to concentrate economic activity on expanding the home market and developing the Union's basic industries for manufactured goods. An ambitious investment plan has been adopted. This envisages an expenditure of £600m. to £800m. over the next decade by the state companies and the State railways.

But local capital is unlikely to provide the amounts required. As a matter of fact, the outflow of funds has already strained the banks' liquidity position, and the central bank has had to come to the aid of the banks by cutting legal liquid reserve requirements and by other measures. Thus, while full employment has been maintained and trade has continued to rise, industries are expected to suffer before long and the measure of inflation is now grudgingly admitted.

American Seeks Employment
I am 30 years old, a college graduate, a writer, now President of an advertising agency. I want to live and work in Israel for one year. Will consider any type of work. Please write to: No. 4938, P.O.B. 21, Jerusalem.

Don't delay - Ask today
to have your name placed on the waiting list of one weekly
Stock Market Reports
available in Hebrew, English or German
Information about the latest events and tendencies at the Tel Aviv and International Stock Markets.

ELLERN'S BANK LTD.
POB 947 TEL AVIV

EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATOR
EXPERIENCED IN
Industrial - Financial - Personnel Management
Import - Export - procedures
Hebrew - English - German
SEEKS NEW POSITION
Apply: No. 470, P.O.B. 21, Jerusalem.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEER
with long experience
SEEKS POSITION
in Industrial Plant
Apply: No. 470, P.O.B. 135, Tel Aviv.

TECHNION - Israel Institute of Technology
FACULTY OF SCIENCE - DEPT. OF CHEMISTRY
Openings are available for graduate students, with opportunity for part-time work as
ASSISTANTS AND INSTRUCTORS
Candidates should apply in writing to the Secretary of the Graduate School, P.O.B. 1970, Haifa, enclosing curriculum vitae and names of three references.

Nuclear-electronic instrument engineers and radiochemists
REQUIRED
for new company being established in Israel by American firms engaged in atomic energy fields. Activities include:
• Manufacture of organic compounds labeled with isotopes
• Design and production of advanced radiochemical instrumentation utilizing solid state techniques
• Radioactive detector research
Qualified candidates will be interviewed in Israel. Please send detailed resume in complete confidence to No. 4400, P.O.B. 21, Jerusalem.

Stockmarket

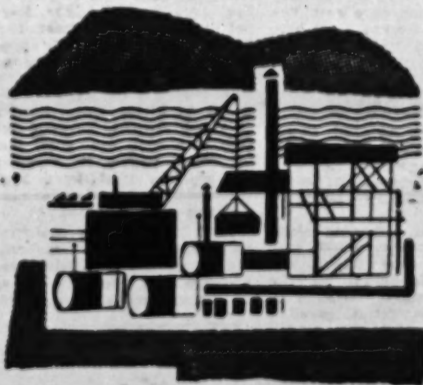
Good Prospects For 'Dead Sea'

SEVEN and a half million IL 100 Dead Sea shares are now available at banks at 107 per cent, the remaining 19,500,000 shares have been placed with local and foreign banks and companies. Prominent among the latter are the well-known City of London bankers, Warburg and Rothschild, who took over 4,000,000 shares. The growth possibilities, the dollar-linked guaranteed interest of 5 per cent for the interim period of four years until the first stage of the expansion scheme at the Works is completed, as well as the company's excellent earnings prospects, should help place the issue quickly.

By arrangement with I. L. Fruchtman Bank Ltd.

COTTAGE
4 ROOMS. Furnished for sale IL 30,000
Flats 4 and 2 rooms, furnished, in elegant small houses for sale. Investments. Plots - Purchase and sale.
* 81 GORDON L. BARNETT
81 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 4739, Haifa.

VISTAS OF A NEW ERA



After years of pioneering and, more recently, of consolidation and expansion, the Dead Sea Works are on the threshold of a new era.

Following upon a full investigation by experts of international repute, loans of \$35 million are being granted to the Company by the World Bank and an American bank. A further IL 27 million are being raised through the present issue, which has been underwritten by a consortium of local banks under our leadership. Of these IL 27 million, all but IL 7½ million have already been placed with various groups and undertakings, including such finance houses of renown as N.M. Rothschild & Sons and S.G. Warburg & Co. of London.

The IL 7½ million of shares now being offered to the Israel public will afford residents of this country the opportunity of participating in the development of this great undertaking and in its prospects of future growth.

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

The bank which moves with the times



These unusual underwater pictures were taken by Jerusalem photographer Werner Braun amid the colourful denizens of the coral reefs off Eilat. This model, an athletic young tourist, describes graceful arabesques two fathoms down. Home for mermaids at Eilat is the Motel (below) one of a number of hotels that are helping make Eilat a place to stay at and not just to visit.



Experimentalists Succeed in T.A. Show

THE Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is at present given over entirely to an exhibition of "Modern Art in Israel," this being the third annual show of works by a number of what can be called the more experimental artists of the country, some of these who are exploiting current idioms, and as is only to be expected, nearly all the works are abstractions, with great interest being shown in technical processes.

Most of the "veterans" who participated in the first of these exhibitions, such as Janco, Kahana, Mokady, Faldi and Simon, have again contributed, some youngsters are included, while a number of leading abstractionists such as Texler, Zaritsky, Streichman, Steinmetzky, Kriese and Abramovitch are not represented. However, comparing it to the two previous exhibitions, one notes increased professional dexterity; the manipulation of paint is cleaner and more controlled and the general impression is decidedly pleasant.

Moreover, the exhibits have been nicely displayed and very sensibly nobody is represented with less than two works. The Mokady works are particularly attractive in colour, maybe a little over-sweet but very tastefully harmonized and there is a certain feeling of movement in most of the designs. The Kahana contributions show him in a different guise, evincing interest in richness



Aviva Margalit: Composition. Below right: sculpture by Sternbach. From the exhibition "Modern Art in Israel."

of pigment and fluidity and using heavy, dark colours. Mokady Propes has likewise abandoned his very light palette and stylized forms and his three works are all very dark and concentrated on textural effects. Two of the Yotl Berner works, one mainly in blues and the other mainly in yellows, have much beauty in their warmly textured surfaces, while Audrey Berner's paintings show much development in the way the component parts are



Stitched together to form a firm, coherent design.

The women, in fact, come well out of this exhibition. Lea Nikel's paintings again enchant by their colour. Mina Sisselman's forceful compositions are less aggressive than usual and more agreeable in colour, while Aviva Margalit's rhythmic designs are allied to charming colour schemes. Louise Schatz's quiet watercolours are pleasant as always in their delicate charm. Metrovitch has for the time being forsaken his purples and blues and now uses a good deal of red and a sort of

salmon pink which he sobers down by contrasting it with dark greys, but I found most of his compositions too restless.

Janco, Simon, Faldi and Argov have characteristic contributions as has Jean David, who still keeps to the image but plays about a good deal with surface textures. The other figurative painter is Joseph Halevi, an artist with a personal vision who masses his tall figures in a way that is reminiscent of a Byzantine wall painting and who uses an unusual colour scheme of dull reds, earth browns and yellows which reinforces the gravity of his designs.

The two youngsters are Raafi and Shimon Arni, and while their colour schemes are very different, the former very pale, the latter very dark, both seem to have a common approach, an intention to convey the feeling of space and movement. One feels in the work of both a sensitive, groping artistic spirit.

Among the drawings, those of Aviva Uri are particularly worthy of note. The way she uses her crayon and places the elements of her design always calls to the reviewer's mind the words of D.S. MacColl that "drawing is dancing on paper." There is such a swing and rhythm to her line and at the same time it is both firm and sensitive. Her exhibit is uneven but there are at least two sketches which have a beautiful quality and in their feeling of light and space call up landscape.

A WISE MAN

INVESTS HIS MONEY IN THE RIGHT PLACE!

AUTOFIAT

ASSURES THE BUYER COMPLETE SATISFACTION!

Apply at once to all FIAT agents in the country

Globke's Secret Mission

By Ephraim Kishon

AS the accused unfolds the details of his unwavering struggle to popularize the Zionist ideal with the Jewish masses we cannot but be stunned by the large number of Germans who, against hopeless odds, opposed the Nazi party.

Among these unsung heroes who did everything within their modest means towards the eradication of the blood-stained regime, we should by all means mention the immortal Dr. Globke.

This man's obstinate struggle against the Nazi ideology makes fascinating reading. No sooner had Hitler come to power, but Dr. Globke joined him so as to keep a close watch on the monster. "Know Thy Enemy" was Dr. Globke's motto. But he did not content himself with nice words; rather, with diabolic skill he penetrated to the inner circle of the Nazi hierarchy.

His plan was simple and audacious: "Wait for the auspicious moment and then — pounce!" Obviously, Dr. Globke could not immediately engage in overt actions against the hated regime. So, as a blind, he took part in various anti-Jewish operations and succeeded in fooling his superiors. His most celebrated feat was the formulating of the Nuremberg Laws into which he wrote such villainous hatred that even the most distrustful of the regime's leaders did not have an inkling of the devoted fighter against Fascism who was hiding behind the "Law for the Preservation of the Master Race".

Had his true identity been discovered, Dr. Globke's fate would have been sealed. It was not discovered! Luck? The guardian angel of the brave? Who knows?

Step by step, Dr. Globke prepared himself for the final assault. When the Germans enslaved most of Europe, he was among the most vociferous champions of the Master Race, though his personal beliefs, as we all know, were the exact opposite. Dr. Globke succeeded in hoodwinking the Gestapo for years, though they again and again jumped provocative tests on him in connection with the final solution to certain problems. His situation at times was precarious. One false move, a trace of pre-Jewish sympathies and the whole edifice of heroic deceit



would have come tumbling down. But Dr. Globke was a past master of the double game: outwardly a fanatic racist, inwardly — you know.

Heroism? A miracle? No, Sir! Simply a man of conscience fulfilling his duty! For a long time Dr. Globke succeeded in walking the tight-rope. Even apparently the Nazis did after all through him because they did not appoint him Foreign Minister. This was an ominous portent. Frequently Dr. Globke indeed asked himself: "Is all this worth while? Will coming generations appreciate his secret work, his bravery bordering on the foolhardy? How easy it would be to serve the Nazis body and soul! But whenever doubts arose in his heart, a thin voice whispered: "Hans! You must go on! You have to fulfil your destiny! Forward!"

Towards the end of the war, Dr. Globke became very tense, because he realized that the hour of truth was at hand. Even Reich's leader Hermann Goebbels noticed the strain he was under and before his flight, as the two looked at each other, he marked: "Cheer up Globke, my boy!"

Dr. Globke clanked his heels and by dint of a superhuman effort kept back the words he was dying to utter...

And then — suddenly the long-awaited moment for action had arrived!

Dr. Globke got up on his feet, pushed out his chest and roared for all mankind to hear, regardless of consequences: "Down with Nazism, infamy of the twentieth century!"

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Children's Art in Haifa

THE Education Department of Haifa Municipality is holding its annual Children's Exhibition at Chagall House, the work being that of the selected children who attend the Central Painting Group. In general the artistic standard does not appear to be as high as last year (which was exceptional) but it does perhaps give a better insight into average juvenile levels and approach. In my opinion the 4-11 age group has the greater imagination and concentration on what it knows. That is evident from the "Moving House" series; its converse is proved by "The King," where the foundation is purely literary and the teachers who set the task, and not the pupils, are at fault. Colours are unshaded, in bright sharp tones and clearest areas but action, their meaning, also functions aesthetically, witness the "Sports" pictures which possess a sketchy rhythm in the relationship of the horses in "Men Riding" and of the body lines in "The Swimmers". The white outline forms of children playing by the 5-11s, is also the best of

the non-pictorial work (incidentally the ceramics, mobiles, bronzes etc. are elementary in varying degrees).

Among the 12-15 year olds, sketch matter becomes more artificial, e.g. two pieces, the first of a cowboy and a train, the second of a Bedouin camp, are obviously among the most literary sketches. On the other hand, one finds greater attention to design (which seems to improve the scene the children get away from what they know). At the same time colour consciousness increases, the breeding with the correct colour in the "Observed Landscapes" and in the names of the "Candids" series. Although the learned imagination renders this age group less interesting as a whole, it is worth while studying for the paintings which may show potential talent. I might mention the attempt to catch the desert solitude in two pictures on the "Hagar and Ishmael" theme: the faces in the crowd of a "Holocaust" subject and the river scene, movement, set by a round spotlight of the figures in a "Dance" picture.

28 Graduate From Bezalel

TWENTY-EIGHT Bezalel students received their graduation certificates at the annual ceremony last week. Three of the certificates were in weaving and embroidery, four in metal crafts and the remainder in applied graphics. Among the prizes was a silver medal won by Hanna Mendel Diklan at the International Student Exhibition in Rome, in which the Bezalel School took part this year. The presentation was made by the Council of Italy. Textile drawing and large compositions have been added this year to the subjects, offered by the School, interior decoration and exhibition design will be added next year. Dr. J.E. Nebenzahl, who was in the chair, announced a plan to establish a Bezalel Academy of Art in Jerusalem.

Chana Orloff

THE Exhibition of Chana Orloff's sculpture (1911-1961) previously shown at Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Ein Harod, reviewed at the time, is now at the Haifa Municipal Museum. The Haifa arrangement is excellent, not so much throwing up the contours as affording an idea of the comprehensive three-dimensional conception of each separate piece.

This is important because memories of a early period (hardly represented in this exhibition except perhaps in the faint throwback of the 1920 "Victory" "Inachéve") may lead one to exaggerate Orloff's angularity. The Cubist influence which is actually played down in the present instance. Thus the larger statues, "L'Homme à la Pipe" and "Femme Accroupie" for example, stand in positions that supply long perspective and others are placed similarly relative to size.

Pablo Leads the Dance

THE entire hanging space of the Bezalel National Museum has been turned over to the 194 graphic works by Picasso that were recently on show at the Haifa Museum (and reviewed fully in these columns on May 13).

Hung more or less in chronological order, they span not only half a century, but the entire development of modern art. For while Picasso was never a completely abstract painter, his experiments in cubism were pioneering in this field at a time when Kandinsky was painting the first true abstracts.

Again, his genius has always been that of a maker of things truly different. That he has succeeded in being entirely individual, as well as charming, sentimental, harsh and shocking, is all part of his immense genius.

One of the reasons why Picasso has made himself part of the development of modern painting is that he himself is tremendously conscious of tradition. His early drawings attest to his own tribute to the "classic style"; many of his recent works are based on compositions by Cranach or Velasquez but are so completely translated as to be entirely Picasso. Again, his genius is a mixture of conscious search and innate talent — even his scribbles have character and form.

The innovator may not always be able to find new problems but he is adept at solving old ones in new ways. The line cuts in the top gallery are delightful as designs, particularly those of the corsets. But the two of particular note are those that show how Picasso has tried to express the play of incidental light on the figure (the "Two women in bed next to the window"), in a quasi three-dimensional way, yet keeping the design flat and in keeping with the medium.

Lively Human

Despite the radical surgery that Picasso has performed on the complacent body of classic perception, he has remained a warm personality, a humanist and a man of the senses who delights in drawing women. Despite the stylization of his heads there are a myriad different portraits of really different people in his pen drawings, lithographs and etchings of centaurs, nymphs, clowns (and wives). All the foregoing is all the more evident because this is an exhibition of Picasso's graphics and not of his painting; it reveals more of him as an artist than a show of his painting might otherwise have done. MEIR RONNEN



PICASSO: Paloma and her doll (lithograph). Below: The Bull (lithograph). From the exhibition of the Bezalel, Jerusalem.



Film to Be Made of 'The Inspector'

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AN American crew has been shooting scenes in Holland for the film version of Jan de Hartog's "The Inspector." This new novel, recently published in both English and Dutch (reviewed in "The Jerusalem Post" on May 19) deals with a Dutch police inspector who tries to take a Jewish girl who has only a few months to live to Palestine during the years of post-war illegal immigration.

The story gives quite an inaccurate picture of the con-

ditions of the time — with which de Hartog, who left Holland before 1940, was not acquainted. But it is a romantic and thrilling story. Director of the new film is Philip Dunne, who has just finished an Elvira Presley film, "Wild is the Country," and the stars will be Irish-born Stephen Boyd and Dolores Hart, who recently played a leading part in a film on the life of St. Francis of Assisi. A Dutch girl is being sought for the part of the inspector's Jewish fiancée, who met her death in Auschwitz because he did not do enough

to save her. Miss Hart told the press on her arrival in Holland last week that she was particularly interested in her new role because she had a girlfriend in the U.S. who had been at Auschwitz. Mr. Boyd, who found the subject of the film "fascinating," intended to travel around Holland for a week to absorb as much of a local atmosphere as possible and to add a certain Dutch flavour to his Irish-American accent. After the shooting in Holland, other outdoor scenes are to be filmed in Tangier.

THIS IS NO PARADOX:

A PARTY TO END PARTY DOMINATION

Look at the MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, the Ministry in which the State Comptroller could not find any flaws; Mapai itself was content to leave this portfolio to others — last Justice in Israel should become the prey of party politics.

This is the Ministry which has been administered by the leader of the Liberal Party in such a way that each and every citizen, to whatever party he may belong, trusts in its ethics and independence, and takes pride in it.

This is how a Government Office should be run — This is how ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICES WOULD BE RUN if you will entrust them to us!



He has just cleared the last hurdle

... and the rest of the course is smooth running. YOU TOO should clear the hurdles which bar the way to progress in your vocation or profession. By means of our specialized correspondence courses the way is cleared for you to study at home, at your leisure and in a convenient and economic way. 1,200 COURSES to choose from all branches of:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ENGINEERING
Civil, Mechanical, Radio, Electrical, Electronics, Drawing, Plastic, Production, Auto, Aero etc.
A.N.S.E., A.M.I., Mech. E. C. & G. and other Prof. Qualifications.

Gen. EDUCATION
Matriculation, Science, Arts, Mathematics, Languages, Journalism, Literature, etc.
Cambridge Prof. Cert. and other examinations | COMMERCE
Accountancy, Auditing, Economics, Business, Costing, Management, Psychology, Secretaryship etc.
A.I.B., B.B.C. (Roon), A.C.C.E. and other Prof. Qualifications.

UNIQUE FEATURE:
Preparation for recognized professional and university examinations. |
|---|---|

Write to us today for a free copy of our prospectus — no obligation on your part.

BRITISH TUTORIAL INSTITUTES
JERUSALEM
TEL AVIV
HAIFA

